

To: Washburn, Ben[washburn.ben@epa.gov]
Cc: Whitley, Christopher[Whitley.Christopher@epa.gov]; Carey, Curtis[Carey.Curtis@epa.gov]
From: Emshwiller, John
Sent: Fri 12/11/2015 9:48:36 PM
Subject: Re: WSJ Story Inquiry re West Lake and Lead-210

Ben,

Thanks. I will look through this material.

Regards,
John

On Fri, Dec 11, 2015 at 1:42 PM, Washburn, Ben <washburn.ben@epa.gov> wrote:

Hi John,

EPA has done soil sampling for Lead-210 in areas around the West Lake Landfill. In 2014, EPA conducted a comprehensive soil sampling event at the Bridgeton Municipal Athletic Complex (BMAC), in Bridgeton, Mo. BMAC is situated very close to the landfill. Lead-210 was one of the constituents for which EPA tested. EPA published the results of that investigation in the West Lake Update:
http://www3.epa.gov/region07/cleanup/west_lake_landfill/pdf/west-lake-update-08-08-2014.pdf

The data associated with the investigation is also available online:
http://www3.epa.gov/region07/cleanup/west_lake_landfill/document-archive.htm#SiteDocs
If you scroll to the bottom of this page, the relevant technical documents are included in a section titled "Bridgeton Municipal Athletic Complex (BMAC) Pre-CERCLIS Screening."

EPA has also tested on-site for Lead-210. I'm still working with the Superfund program to gather that data, as the sampling is both historic and ongoing with current investigations. I don't think I'll be able to compile that information for you this afternoon, but will work towards that on Monday.

Thanks,

Benjamin M. Washburn

Public Affairs Specialist

EPA Region 7

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From: Emshwiller, John [mailto:john.emshwiller@wsj.com]
Sent: Friday, December 11, 2015 2:54 PM
To: Whitley, Christopher <Whitley.Christopher@epa.gov>; Washburn, Ben <washburn.ben@epa.gov>; casey.curtis@epa.gov
Subject: Re: WSJ Story Inquiry re West Lake and Lead-210

Just checking back in on my request regarding Lead-210 monitoring. thanks and regards,
John

On Wed, Dec 9, 2015 at 1:36 PM, Whitley, Christopher <Whitley.Christopher@epa.gov> wrote:

I did indeed see it, John. I have already forwarded your initial email, and I will forward this follow-up, to my colleagues Ben Washburn and Curtis Carey, who are now handling inquiries related to this site. You should expect to hear from one of them soon.

Chris Whitley

Public Affairs Specialist

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From: Emshwiller, John [mailto:john.emshwiller@wsj.com]
Sent: Wednesday, December 09, 2015 3:34 PM

To: Whitley, Christopher <Whitley.Christopher@epa.gov>
Subject: Fwd: WSJ Story Inquiry re West Lake and Lead-210

Chris,

Just wanted to make sure that you saw this email I sent yesterday. Thanks and regards, John

----- Forwarded message -----

From: **Emshwiller, John** <john.emshwiller@wsj.com>
Date: Tue, Dec 8, 2015 at 12:20 PM
Subject: WSJ Story Inquiry re West Lake and Lead-210
To: Whitley.christopher@epa.gov
Cc: John Emshwiller <john.emshwiller@wsj.com>

Chris,

I hope you've been well since we last talked. In connection with a story I am working on, I'd like to know if the EPA has done any sampling for Lead-210 at or in the vicinity of the West Lake landfill. If sampling has been done, what were the results? If sampling hasn't been done, why not?

Among other things, I have been reading a 1993 DOE report concerning contamination in the St. Louis area from the nuclear-weapons-related waste produced by the work at Mallinckrodt. A paragraph from that report is below. It indicates that the biggest health risk from the Mallinckrodt nuclear waste came from Lead-210. Since the story I am looking into could run fairly soon, I'd appreciate any response you could get in the next day or so.

Thanks and best, John

D.4.1 Radiological Risks

The estimated risks associated with the produce ingestion pathway from exposure to radioactive contaminants range from 2.2×10^{-4} for the residential vicinity property (current or future resident) to 2.6×10^{-2} for the HISS future resident (Tables D.5 and D.6).

An additional risk of 1.7×10^{-2} would be incurred by the HISS future resident from exposure

to contaminants iv. the waste pile (Table D.6). These risks all exceed the target risk range

of 1×10^{-6} to 1×10^{-4} . For each property, approximately 90% of the risk is contributed by

lead-210, with most of the remaining risk attributable to actinium-227 and protactinium-231

(Table D.5).

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